(e) the rate at which the electricity is being supplied to Rajasthan, State and Central power grid, separately; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to make Rajasthan self-reliant in power generation and enable the Rajasthan Electricity Board from overcoming losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) The installed capacity of power plants in Rajasthan in different Sector is as under:

State Sector

Thermal	853.0 MW
Hydro	159.17 MW

Joint Venture

Chambal	193.0 MW
Satpura	125.0 MW

Central Sector (share of Rajasthan)

Thermal	719.5 MW
Nuclear	342.0 MW
Hydro	40.2 MW

Including RAPP which is presently under shut down.

(b) During the period April - October 96, the power supplied 10.375 million units, of which 5390 million units was generated in Rajasthan and 4985 million units was supplied from Centrally owned power stations including power supplied by Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Western Region.

(c) and (d). An assessment covering energy requirement and peak demand during the period 1997-2002 has been made by Central Electricity Authority in the 15th Electric Power Survey Report. The details for Rajasthan are as under :

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Energy Requirement (MU)	23473	25491	27543	29655	31881
Peak Demand (MW)	4128	4491	4850	5218	5606

(e) The average cost of supply and realisation in Rajasthan in 1994-95 was 186 p/kwh and 143 p/kwh respectively. The average rate from NTPC power stations supplied to RSEB varies between 80 p/kwh to 162 p/kwh. While the average rates from NHPC power stations to RSEB varies between 44 to 50 p/kwh.

(f) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power in Rajasthan include (i) maximising of generation from existing capacity (ii) Implementation of R&M Programme (iii) Reduction in T&D losses (iv) effective load management and energy conservation measures (v) assistance from neighbouring States/ System etc.

Oil Exploration

133. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether ONGC has entered into collaboration with some foreign private companies of extensive oil exploration in oil areas during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and whether assistance is also taken from some indigenous private companies in this regard;

(c) if so, the amount paid for the work by the cooperation foreign companies including Indian companies;

(d) the present statewise details of the places where extensive oil exploration is being carried out with the help of Foreign/Indian companies; and

(e) the progress made so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). Under exploration bidding rounds, the following contracts have been signed by the Government with private companies both Indian & Foreign during last 3 years where ONGC has either taken the participating interest or has an option to take it:

(A) Exploration

Year Round	Block	Consortium with participating interest
1	2	3
1994-95 (Fourth Round)	CY-OS-90/1	Vaalco Energy Inc., USA (18%) HOEC, India (21%) Tata Petrodayne Inc., India (21%) ONGC, India (40%)
1995-96 (Fourth Round)	RJ-ON-90/1	Shell India Production Development B.V. Netherlands (100%)

1	2	3
1996-97 (Fifth Round)	BB-OS/5	Essar Oil Ltd.(100%) India

ONGC has participating interest in one of the blocks as indicated above. However, ONGC has an option to take 30% participating interest in each of the other two blocks at the stage of development after discovery, if any. In the block CY-OS-90/1, total expenditure made by the consortium as on 30-4-1996 is US $ 1,367,370 out of which ONGC share is US $ 448950. Under the remaining two contracts mentioned above, ONGC has not exercised its option to take participating interest & hence no expenditure has been incurred by ONGC. However, under the contract RJ-ON-90/1 Shall has incurred total expenditure in US $ 4,648 million till September, 1996.

(d) Starting from the fourth Round of exploration bidding nine contracts have been signed so far the details of which are given below :-

Block	State covered
GN-ON-90/3	Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh.
KG-OS-90/1	Krishna Godavari Offshore
RJ-ON-90/1	Rajasthan
CY-OS-90/1	Cauvery Offshore
RJ-ON-90/4	Rajasthan
RJ-ON-90/5	Rajasthan
BB-OS/5	Bombay Offshore
CY-OS/2	Cauvery Offshore
CB-OS/1	Cambay Offshore

(e) Exploration activity carried out so far under these contacts are as follows :

KG-OS-90/1 (Krishna-Godavari Basin Eastern Offshore)	546 LKM of seismic data of reprocessing 518 LKM of seismic data acquisition, processing and interpretation
GN-ON-90/3 (Pranhita-Godavari basin)	128 LKM seismic data acquisition and processing.
CY-OS-90/1 (Cauvery basin Eastern Offshore)	Appraisal of existing data of PY-3 field is over and development phase has begun. The first development well has been drilled upto a depth of 3668m.
RJ-ON-90/1 (Rajasthan basin)	824 LKM of seismic data and 2395.6 Km. of gravity data has been acquired.

Contracts for blocks BB-OS/5, RJ-ON-90/4, RJ-ON-90/3, CY-OS/2 and CB-OS/1 have been signed recently and work has not yet started.

[English]

Crude Oil Production

134. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the crude oil production during Eighth Plan;

(b) whether there is likely to be a shortfall in achieving the target;

(c) if so, the extent to which it is likely to shortfall of the target alongwith the reasons; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). The crude oil production during the 8th Plan is estimated to be about 155 MMT against the original Planning Commission target of 197.31 MMT. However, this target was subsequently revised to 169.45 MMT by mid 1993. The reasons for the shortfall in production are -

(i) Reduction in anticipated production from the major fields of BPBC especially Bombay High and Neelam, due to unexpected reservoir behaviour, not in conformity with earlier predictions.

(ii) Oil fields entering the natural declining phase.

(iii) Reduced production from joint venture projects.

(iv) constraints in operating conditions on account of law and order problems and insurgency NE region.

(v) Stoppage of work in Nagaland.

(vi) Frequent power shutdown in Western & Eastern Region affected artificial lift operations.

(d) Various steps taken to increase indigenous production of crude oil are -

(i) Development of new fields and additional development of existing fields.

(ii) Implementation of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) Schemes and extension of some of EOR schemes from pilot scale to full scale fields application.

(iii) Implementation of certain specialised technology such as extended reach drilling, horizontal and drain hole drilling.